

THE *Soybean Digest*



Official Publication

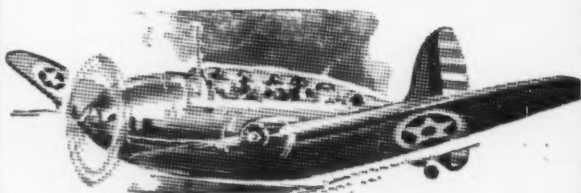
OF

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 9



JULY • 1943



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THE *Soybean Digest*

GEO. M. STRAYER, Editor

KENT PELLETT, Managing Editor

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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PLAN NOW TO ATTEND — 23rd ANNUAL CONVENTION

“SOYBEANS GO TO WAR” will be dramatically demonstrated to members of the American Soybean Association attending the 23rd annual convention to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa on September 5 and 6.

It was only after careful consideration of the tremendously important part that soybeans are playing in the national war effort that the Board of Directors voted to proceed with convention plans. Travel and hotel facilities are overtaxed in many cases, and it was necessary to do considerable investigation of both before a site was decided upon. Cedar Rapids was chosen because of its availability from any direction by train or bus, because it is both a soybean marketing and crushing center, because of its close proximity to the area where the greatest expansion in facilities is taking place, and because of the meeting facilities available there.

It is not the intention of the Board of Directors that this be a large convention. Neither will it be long. It will be the *most important* session ever held by this organization. Government, industry, research and production will be represented on the program by the nation's leaders. It will be a convention of work, not of fun. It is scheduled for the Labor Day week-end in order to conserve on work-day hours.

Program of the meetings will be carried in the August issue of *The Soybean Digest*. In the meantime we suggest that if you are vitally interested in the industry — if you are a soybeaner at heart — if you want to know what is now happening in America's fastest growing agricultural industry — if you want a glimpse of what is coming in the future — make your plans now to attend the **TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION**.

Make those dates *now* with a red pencil. September 5 and 6. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

JULY, 1943

DISCOUNTS FOR FROST DAMAGE

SOYBEAN producers suffered a loss of approximately six million dollars on the 1942 crop because of the use of antiquated grade standards, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association. It is their contention that the standards used did not reflect the true value of the meal and the oil produced from 1942 crop beans. A resolution calling for a complete revision of the soybean grading standards was passed by the Illinois Agricultural Association in annual meeting in November 1942.

In recent issues of *The Soybean Digest* we have called attention to this situation. We have pointed out that in light of the experience gained in the handling of the 1942 crop there should be adjustments made to differentiate frost damage from total damage. The actual returns from the oil and the meal sold as a result of the processing operation should be the basis for determining discounts — not a theoretical figure which has been proven incorrect.

According to figures quoted by the Illinois Agricultural Association, discounts taken by grain handlers (and thus by growers) on soybeans last Fall amounted to seven and one quarter million dollars. They quote added refining costs made necessary by the frost damage as \$1,518,000. The five and three quarter million dollar differential is not exactly small change, even to an industry so large as ours.

We do not know what the correct discounts should have been. The men who have been charged with the administration of the grain grading standards should make it their business to know — and to make adjustments accordingly.

It is probably too late to make any changes before the 1943 crop starts to move. It was not too late when agitation was started by the Illinois Agricultural Association, The University of Illinois, and by this organization. Federal officials must be held accountable for the delay.

THE SOYBEAN GRADING STANDARDS PERTAINING TO DAMAGED BEANS MUST BE CHANGED TO ALLOW FOR FROST DAMAGE.

SOYBEANS IN THE POSTWAR

ONE of these days the blood will cease to flow on worldwide battle fronts. Those who predict an end to it this year or even next year may be too optimistic, but they echo the hopes of all of us.

What will follow the new armistice? The coming of peace will not mean that we can all settle down. Drastic as are the adjustments which we have had to face, there may be even more drastic adjustments ahead of us.

For an industry that has expanded as rapidly as soybeans, the process of becoming geared to a peacetime economy is likely to be painful. It is not too early to begin to look ahead. To do so intelligently, soybeaners need a solid basis of facts.

The May editorial, **POSTWAR SOYBEAN PICTURE**, brought some interesting comment, some of which is being or will be printed in these pages. To provoke further thought the editors have asked some of the leaders in the various branches of the industry to write for us some articles on soybeans in the post-war world. The response has been gratifying. We are enabled to carry the first of these articles, by Edward Jerome Dies, President of the National Soybean Processors Association, in this issue. Watch for further articles. We believe they will make a real contribution to post-war thinking.

SOYS PLAY ASTONISHING ROLE IN WAR-TIME DRAMA — WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Soys in the Post-War World

By EDWARD JEROME DIES

A SIMPLE little Oriental bean has played an astonishing role in the present world drama. The complete record probably will remain obscure until the War's economic history is written.

Soya in human diet is ages old in the Orient. Consumption as food in some districts runs up to ninety percent. From Manchuria to the south of China, in Korea, Japan, and the Malay Peninsula it has been the basic protein food for thousands of years. It has stirred up bloody clashes in the Orient, and local political parties have risen and fallen in this strife. Some observers claim that Japan's initial attack on China was inspired in a measure by the lush prize of the immense soy crop.

Hitler's blitzkriegs were aided by the soy. For three years before the big guns boomed out, Germany had stored up soys, creating a huge reserve of highly digestible, non-perishable protein. Hitler was conscious of Germany's food vulnerability; he matched the importance of food with that of air-planes. From the start the German soldier's meat rations had been extended with soy protein, his bread had been fortified, and his field kitchens rolled into battle areas with two hundred soy recipes. The German Army Cookbook, which was obtained through confidential sources, was an eye-opener in its wide variety of soy foods.

Hitler had not intended killing off the livestock and poultry of conquered countries. That was too dangerous even for him. Instead, when he made his deal with Stalin and the Red Army marched into Poland, Hitler had regarded his protein food problem as solved. The terms of the shaky Hitler-Stalin pact had provided for a steady flow of soybeans to be siphoned from the Orient to Germany over the single-track railroad spanning the vast stretches of Siberia. Hitler waited for the soys. Shipping dates were violated one after another. The promised flow became a mere trickle. Hitler's food minister sounded an alarm. Again and again the hysterical Fuehrer stormed at the Russian ambassador:

"Where are the soys? We want those soybeans!"

What he got was excuses, which multiplied: Troop movements were interfering . . . labor shortages . . . munition needs must come first, and so on.

A light dawned on Hitler when other promised articles failed to appear, and then his long-delayed blow at Russia was struck. Doubtless Stalin knew from the first that it would be struck. Hitler had been outsmarted and his scheme for a continuous protein food supply had exploded. Soon he was forced to begin slaughtering livestock. Russia's economic trick was not unlike her military trick when Stalin's armies

• In our May editorial, "Postwar Soybean Picture," THE DIGEST raised some pertinent questions concerning the post-war future of our crop. Since it was easier to ask these questions than to answer them, the editors have asked some of our outstanding leaders to erect for us a few guideposts for our thinking. Mr. Dies consented to lead off in this issue. Other important articles will follow. Edward Jerome Dies is author of a number of books, latest of which is "Soybeans: Gold from the Soil," published by Macmillan. He is president of the National Soybean Processors Association and has been a leader in development of the industry the past eight years.



appeared so weak against little Finland, a bit of clever maneuvering that still pains the German high command no end.

Back in America the dizzy rise of the soybean continued. From a crop of thirteen million bushels in 1933, production had jumped to thirty million bushels in the drouth year of 1936, when most experts saw a crop failure. But the curious little soy is hardy enough to withstand drouth, insects and floods. In the next three years the crop had tripled to ninety million bushels. In 1941 it topped 100 million bushels, and last

This Chinese farmer plants beans just as he has for centuries, little dreaming what a mighty part they now play in world-shaking events.



year scaled the heights of 209 million bushels, a magnificent contribution to the war effort.

Government food experts shudder to think what would have happened without the soy in our feed and food program. For this versatile bean now leads in production of urgently needed edible oil, almost nudging cottonseed oil into second place. Without price ceilings, soybean oil meal would have sold at double or triple current levels because of its superior value as a protein ingredient in feeding livestock and poultry, coupled with the unprecedented demand.

Besides this, vast quantities of soy protein in the form of flour and grits and flakes are moving into Allied nations, into our own Army rations, into bakery, meat and other domestic food products, and now are being packaged for store sales direct to the housewife in many cities. Big meat packers cringe at the thought that a pound of soy flour has two or three times as much protein value as a pound of meat. Government estimates place the plant capacity of soy flour for human consumption at a billion and a half pounds by the end of the current calendar year. So in light of the forthcoming food shortage the importance of the soybean can hardly be exaggerated.

Now interest is turning to the probable place of the amazing soy in the post-war world. Will this Cinderella of the legumes continue to strut her stuff? Or will she slip back into a commonplace role?

First it must be remembered that there is a domestic as well as a world shortage of vegetable oils and protein foods and feeds. It is part of the over-all military plan to feed the conquered countries as they are drawn from the grip of the Axis. This means a continued flow of food from America until herds and flocks are rebuilt. How long it will take is anyone's guess. Some government experts say five years, others say two or three years, which would seem more convincing.

Finally, the soy now is so deeply enrooted in American feed and food habits that a reasonably solid future appears inevitable so long as growers can produce at a profit.

But the real trial will come when the world food emergency ends, when processing plants are shockingly overbuilt, when the government, carrying a mountain of debt, no longer can guarantee fancy prices to growers, when an enormous output of foodstuffs weighs down upon the highly competitive domestic market, and when fortunes are being lost in the readjustment to a free economy.

With all its bag of tricks, its unpredictability, its amazing adaptability, the miracle bean then must meet its major test.

And, strangely, it may come through with colors flying.



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Convention to Cedar Rapids

"SOYBEANS GO TO WAR."

The above is the overall topic of the 23rd annual convention of the American Soybean Association to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 5 and 6. Secretary Geo. M. Strayer has announced.

Soybeans have gone to war in a big way. The acquiring of uniform has occasioned tremendous problems that made inadvisable the cancelling of the 1943 convention in spite of shortage of transportation and the fact that every person in the industry is very busy. Action to proceed with plans was recently taken by the Board of Directors.

Labor Day

Labor day and the Sunday preceding were chosen in order to make it possible for busy people to attend the convention with a minimum of time away from office, farm or factory. Cedar Rapids is readily reached by rail from any direction and has adequate hotel accommodations for the two-day meeting. It is also in the center of the current westward expansion of the soybean industry.

The American people are now in the midst of a fundamental shift in diet, from one largely based on meat to one much more largely composed of grain products. This shift was first formally publicized and forecast at the 1942 A. S. A. convention. How far it will be necessary to go in this direction is anybody's guess, but since the soybean is a key crop in the whole trend, food problems will again play a prominent part on the 23rd convention program.

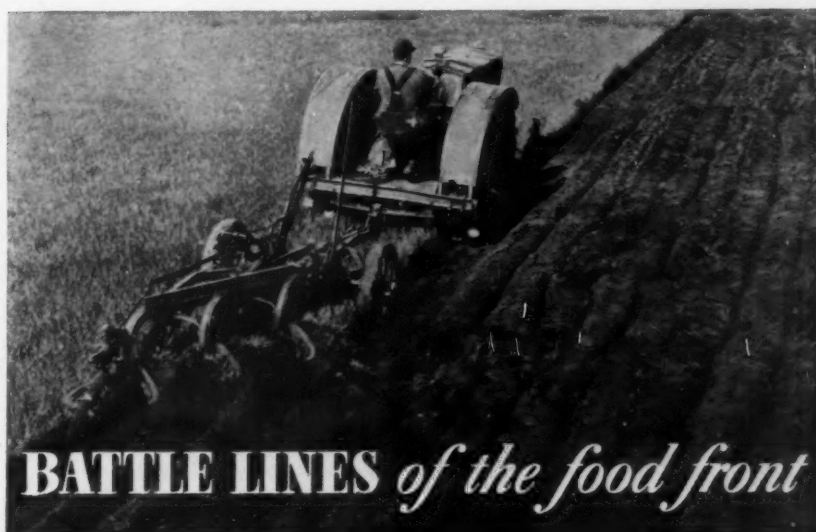
Problems

Other problems being highlighted by the war will be given their share of attention — the problem of greater and ever greater production per acre . . . the control of diseases and pests before they become serious . . . the 1943 governmental marketing program . . . the postwar position of soybeans.

The goal this year is to reach a general appraisal of the current situation, both from the standpoint of the industry itself and of the governmental agencies in charge of the marketing program.

Remember the place and the dates — CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, SEPT. 5 AND 6. Begin today making plans to attend. If you are interested in soybeans from any angle, this is your convention.

A program as complete as we can make it will appear in the August issue.



BATTLE LINES of the food front

EVERY day our Army buys nearly three million dollars' worth of food.

Every day five million dollars' worth of food sails away on lend-lease.

And every day 126 other million Americans at home must be fed.

So it's easy to see the job that faces the farmers—and one of the jobs that face the railroads.

Food, war goods, ore, coal, oil, everything—it all adds up to a total of 1 1/3 million tons being moved a mile every minute.

To do it the railroads are starting a loaded freight train on its run every

four seconds. They are also starting a special troop movement every six minutes of the day and night.

New equipment and needed materials are next to impossible to get. And there is a limit to the load which can be carried by the railroads with what they now have.

That's why coaches are sometimes crowded, why trains are sometimes late, why you cannot always travel as comfortably as in the past.

Like the farmers on the food front, however, the railroads are devoting every bit of their experience and initiative to provide the transportation needed to keep our battle lines strong.

AMERICAN RAILROADS



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Soybean exhibit prepared by the Greater North Dakota Association

Soybeans in North Dakota

An answer to the state's need for additional crops

By B. E. GROOM

ACCORDING to the best information that I have ever been able to secure soybeans can be successfully grown in North Dakota, and have been grown here for more than 20 years. However, these early plantings were limited to very small field plots and garden plantings — such efforts did not amount to anything in a commercial way, but did indicate that this was a crop that might be commercially produced in North Dakota.

A Mr. Adams of Chicago, who has as I understand, extensive farming interests in Illinois, and is a grower of soybeans on those farms, acquired a large tract of land here in North Dakota, which in the early days was one of the bonanza wheat farms. On this farm he started growing soybeans on a rather large scale, and from the first the attempts were reasonably satisfactory. Now for several years, this farm under the management of R. H. Bellin has produced more soybeans than any other farm within the state. (*Editor: 250 to 400 acres annually.*) As I have discussed this matter with Mr. Bellin, I find the crop has paid very satisfactory returns and the acreage has been increased from year to year.

Opportunity

When the first crop of any considerable size was grown, I visited the farm several times and arranged for seed for statewide distribution. Our great need in North Dakota is additional crops, and it looked to me as if soybeans offered an opportunity in that direction. In each of three years for the Greater North Dakota Association, I purchased a few hundred bushels of seed and had this seed distributed to select growers in each county in North Dakota. This seed was placed in the hands of good farmers through county agents, 4H club leaders, FFA instructors and county directors of our organization. As a general thing we sent a sufficient amount of seed to provide a reasonably fair field test — a garden trial was not desired.

This work was carried on during some of the bad years here in North Dakota and as result we had a high percentage of failures. In checking on those failures, we found that the greater part of them were due to loss from drouth, grasshoppers and jackrabbits. The jackrabbit proposition is no joke for where plantings were not large the jackrabbits simply cleaned the plantings of soybeans.

Varieties Used

In selecting seed for our plantings, we used the Habaro and urged farmers to use that variety and grow it for livestock purposes. Having been through a drouth, we were very short of alfalfa and sweet clover and other crops of that sort and a good feed for livestock was badly needed. For commercial purposes the Minsoy was the variety principally used, also Wisconsin Black. The Wisconsin Blacks and Minsoys have been well matured in almost every county right up to the Canadian Border.

Not knowing just how our beans compared with beans in other states, I asked growers to prepare exhibits for the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. It happens that I have had charge of the North Dakota Grain, Seed and Corn Show at the International for the past 14 years, and I thought this was a good opportunity to determine just how our beans rated and compared with others.

In this competition the classes were generally rather large and we have never been

able to match the entries from Ontario, Canada — they have always been ahead of us — but other than that, we have been right up to the top of entries from the United States in Regions 1 and 2.

It has been a policy of ours to show these prize winnings of grains, seeds, and corn at a great many agricultural events in North Dakota, and our soybean showings always attracted a great deal of attention. These exhibits as presented at smalltown farmer shows resulted in a great deal of interest in the growing of soybeans and have been quite a factor in stimulating the growing of this crop.

According to our state AAA, we had in the state last year some 10,000 acres. This year they figure we will have upwards of 15,000 acres. Frankly, I think we have a great many more acres than their figures indicate as small plantings of 10 acres and less are not commonly listed.

1942 Setback

So far our organization has stressed the greatest value of this crop as being a livestock feed crop, but more and more farmers are growing the beans for commercial purposes. Our first setback came in 1942 as an early frost which seriously damaged the crop. This was the first time that we had taken a loss from that cause. The same frost just as badly damaged our corn crop as it did the soybean crop. I have checked very closely on this and in counties in the northern part of the state, I find that where corn and soybeans were planted on the same farm that the soybeans survived the frost just as well as the corn. Farmers recognize that and they are not going to quit raising soybeans on that account.

I am inclined to think that the Minsoy and Habaro are still our two leading varieties. However, other varieties are going to be pretty good. I do not know what has been found to yield any better, but some early varieties have been developed and as soon as seed can be produced in sufficient amounts, I rather think they will replace the varieties we have been using.

• *Unseasonal 1942 freezes were very hard on the North Dakota soybean crop, as elsewhere. But that does not mean that North Dakota is through with soybeans. On the contrary the future is bright, and large acreages are being grown there, says B. E. Groom, secretary of the Greater North Dakota Association at Fargo. Mr. Groom, a soybean pioneer in that state, has encouraged farmers all over the Red River Valley and elsewhere to grow the crop.*

Beans Bring Most Cash

● LEAD OILSEEDS IN '42

Soybeans led all other oilseed crops in total cash return to farmers in 1942, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its *June Fats and Oils Situation*.

Cash value to farmers of soybeans sold in 1942 totaled 231 million dollars. This compares with 202 millions from cottonseed, 96 million from flaxseed and 83 millions from peanuts.

Cash farm income from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed totaled 612 million dollars compared with 413 million dollars in 1941 and 210 million dollars in 1940. Nearly half of the increase over 1940 came from soybeans. Income from oilseeds accounted in 1942 for 3.8 percent of the total national cash farm income from crops and livestock compared with 3.5 percent in 1941 and 2.3 percent in 1940.

Another increase in cash farm income from oilseeds will occur in 1943, as a considerable part of the record 1942 soybean and peanut crops was still in farmers' hands on January 1, and the 1943 oilseed crops will be large. Also, prices to growers for oilseeds will average much more in 1943 than 1942.

Oil Yield

Yields of oil from soybeans crushed in the calendar year 1942 were the same as or higher than in 1941 for all states except Pennsylvania. The national average was fractionally higher, but in rounded numbers remained at 15 pounds per 100 pounds of beans crushed. Some state yields may be reduced in 1943 because many beans of the 1942 crop crushed in 1943 had deteriorated from lodging and from standing in the fields during winter.

★ RESEARCH ★

Soybeans Overrated As Erosion Cause

"Soil conservation is not inimical to in-

creased soybean production for grain, but rather it is the very essence of it," is the suggestion of Bulletin 469, "Soybeans and Conservation," by Dwight D. Smith, published by the Missouri Agriculture Experiment Station.

"These studies . . . indicate that soybeans are conducive to erosion as a crop only when their position or order in the rotation follows a crop in which excessive tillage has caused the destruction of the granular soil structure during growth of the crop," reports the author. "Soybeans following sod were not very conducive to erosion, but following corn they were."

"Soybeans have generally been grown in a rotation following corn. The soil condition in consequence of two tilled crops in sequence has contributed materially to the general idea that soybeans are one of the erosion conducting crops. Erosion losses for the corn-soybean-wheat-meadow rotation have been the highest of any rotation on terraced land at the Bethany Experiment Farm."

"Soybeans occupied the land for the 5-months period May to September, and in that time lost 2.89 tons soil per acre in comparison to 3.0 tons per acre lost from corn, and .31 ton per acre lost from meadow. Thus, soybeans drilled solid were not as

conducive to erosion as corn when they followed corn, and when corn had the advantage of following meadow in the rotation."

Experiments were conducted for a two-year period at the McCredie and the Bethany experiment farms.

Tests over a five-year period indicate that lime appears to be the soil treatment most consistently effective in increasing yields of soybeans in Missouri. The average hay yield of eight comparisons was 1.84 tons per acre on the limed plots, or 31 per cent more than on the untreated plots.

Rotation Control of Pod Blight

Nearly all the diseases known to occur on soybeans were found in Ohio fields in 1942, says R. C. Thomas, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station plant disease specialist.

The most serious disease was pod blight, which was widely distributed over the State. Badly infected seed can be detected by the dull white color of the outside coat and the loss of bright shiny appearance. Such beans will not germinate, yet they become

a source of infection to roots of neighboring plants in the same row.

The pod blight fungus is not known to attack any other farm crop. For this reason rotation of crops is an important measure in controlling the disease and limiting the spread of the fungus.

PUBLICATIONS

SOYBEAN DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL, by Howard W. Johnson, senior pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, and Benjamin Koehler, chief in crop pathology, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1937, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Thus far the soybean has been relatively free from serious epidemics of disease except for the widespread attack in the south by sclerotial, or southern blight and by the root knot.

However, numerous other diseases of the soybean do occur in this country, and these constitute a constant menace to the crop. Failure to recognize their importance now can result only in an increase in their prevalence. It is the purpose of the bulletin to bring together all available information on soybean diseases in the United States.

South America No Menace

Editor, *The Soybean Digest*:

Your editorial in the May issue of *The Digest* — "Postwar Soybean Picture" — got me thinking, especially that part relating to Central and South American products.

From 1890 to 1909 I traveled, worked and lived with and like the native of those countries. During 1915-1919 I managed the harvests of nuts and rubber from a large forest owned by New Jersey citizens.

Therefore my information is not what the political investigator or magazine writer gets while sitting in a hotel lobby or on deck of a coastal steamer.

We, the soybean growers, should have no reason to worry about any Central or South American jungle competition. "Crops produced cheaply and in great volume . . ." Sounds alluring — but is it so?

The wild forests and jungles of Central and South America cover many thousands of square miles. If you are looking for any particular tree or plant, one must realize that one will scarcely find a dozen of the same tree on a 40-acre tract. More often but two or three trees are found — and the jungle is so dense that a path must be cut from tree to tree — and even then you may get lost.

For many years British, Dutch and other European countrymen tried to pluck the millions that they could see growing in jungle trees. Some American citizens, myself included, tried it. We all "lost our shirts," except the British and Dutch. They gathered seeds from the coveted trees, and

planted them in orchard plantations in the East Indies, where cheap labor was abundant. It took a long time but when their orchards began to produce and they could market their product at one-fifth the cost of producing and marketing the wild article from the jungle the jungle products were abandoned.

If the American Soybean Association and Chemurgy will keep up their good work I do not think we need fear any serious competition. None from the wild jungles. In time, cultivated trees may cause some competition.

Samuel T. Busey
Deerfield, Mich.

Linaloe trees, bearers of essential oil, in South American jungle, showing incisions.



1943 Soybean Acreage Increased

• MOST STATE PLANTINGS UP

JULY 1 indications are for a national soybean acreage of 11,500,000 to be harvested for beans, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This would be 7 percent more than was harvested for beans last year, but somewhat under the 12 million acre goal set earlier by the USDA.

Digest correspondents report that in general much of the time lost by a late, wet spring has been recovered through favorable growing weather the past few weeks.

The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes continues to increase and 15,434,000 acres were planted this year. This increase of 8.5 percent over the 14,222,000 acres grown alone in 1942 follows an increase of 40.2 percent in 1942 over 1941. In the North Central States, which have 77 percent of the total acreage, the increase this year of 6 percent follows a 49 percent increase in 1942 over the previous year.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where frosts caught many soybeans in the fall of 1942, the acreage was cut sharply this year. In all other states except New York acreage was increased. The total acreage in Illinois, the leading soybean state, is 7 percent over 1942. In Iowa, the increase is 5 percent; in Indiana, 4; and in Ohio, 11 percent.

Reports from *Digest* correspondents follow, as of July 1:

Illinois

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for western: Planting date month late. Some not planted June 29, with acreage about same as 1942. July 1 condition 70 percent. Plenty of subsoil moisture but need shower for prompt germination. Crop in great danger from early frost. With most of clover winter killed, all beans not fit for grain will be made into hay.

Elmer F. Messman, State AAA, Decatur: Planting date generally 10 to 15 days late, due to wet weather, with goals to be generally exceeded in state, 15 percent above 1942 plantings. July 1 condition 75 percent. Current moisture sufficient. Some spots too wet. Considerable loss from flood of Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

Frank S. Garwood and Sons, Stonington, for south central: Planting date month behind normal. Extremely heavy rainfall in May and June resulted in late seedings, and drowned out spots that have been reseeded. Many fields with both late and early soybeans. Acreage about equal to 1943 goal, with July 1 condition 75 percent normal. Higher percentage soybeans rowed this year than in past.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign: Stands better than 1942 and with exception of delay in planting outlook very fine. Good stand due to fear of

low germination, good weather conditions and more beans being placed in row, thus preventing heavy damage often experienced with crusting and lack of moisture. Some corn fields where insect damage heavy replanted with soybeans due to late season. Soybeans on whole very free of weeds.

Iowa

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, for northeast: Planting date 7 days late, with acreage 10 percent under 1942. July 1 condition 85 percent normal. Current moisture supply plentiful. Fifteen percent to be cut for hay, depending on crop developments balance of season.

Leslie M. Carl, federal statistician, Des Moines: Soybean acreage estimated at total of 2,312,000 acres, compared with 2,202,000 in 1942. If we harvest 90 percent of acreage for beans, likely production will exceed 1942 crop of 39 million bushels. This crop is bright spot in Iowa crop picture. Fields generally clean, development rapid, and growth sufficient to insure maturity during a normal growing season.

Indiana

J. B. Edmondson, Clayton, for central and south central: Planting date 3 to 4 weeks late, practically all planted after June 1, 50 percent after June 10. Acreage 10 percent above goal. Crop gaining back in rapid growth some of time lost. Earliest planted Richlands now blooming. Stand best in several years, condition of soil above normal, weed menace negligible. Late planting now only factor to prevent successful crop. Timely rains since planting started have made moisture conditions practically perfect. 85 percent in rows, many fields rowed corn planter width. Percentage for hay 6 percent, lower than normal, other hay abundant.

K. E. Beeson, Indiana Corn Growers Association, W. Lafayette: Planting date much later than normal, with beans not so far developed as normal but growing vigorously under good soil conditions. Very heavy rains of May and two-thirds of June have largely ceased and state generally dry.

Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, for northeast Indiana and northwest Ohio: Planting date 3 weeks late. Acreage planted same as 1942, below 1943 goal. 50 percent acreage well started, 30 percent just up, 20 percent not up. Current moisture supply good. On our farms earlier varieties used for late planting. In general farmers could not find early seed. To mature crop need favorable growing season and late frost. Oct. 25 for many fields. Percentage for hay very small.

Ohio

G. G. McIlroy, Irwin, for central to west central: Planting date 2 to 3 weeks late. Acreage planted slightly larger than 1942 and in keeping with 1943 goal. July 1 condition good if rains as needed. Maturity 2 weeks late. Current moisture supply fair, some reports dry. More early varieties this year due to delay in planting. If weather conditions are favorable from now on could have average crop of beans, but probable yields 20 percent less than 1942. Scarcely any for hay.

1943 ACREAGE BY STATES

Grown alone for all purposes

State	Average 1932-41	1942	1943
Thousand acres			
New York	10	34	34
New Jersey	18	60	75
Pennsylvania	46	108	144
Ohio	488	1,440	1,598
Indiana	895	1,728	1,800
Illinois	2,095	3,940	4,216
Michigan	74	274	170
Wisconsin	159	160	120
Minnesota	127	413	351
Iowa	884	2,202	2,312
Missouri	482	700	798
North Dakota	—	—	15
South Dakota	—	19	40
Nebraska	10	55	110
Kansas	50	290	392
Delaware	38	66	82
Maryland	48	100	125
Virginia	114	196	245
West Virginia	49	40	49
North Carolina	276	434	486
South Carolina	27	48	53
Georgia	78	106	138
Kentucky	133	224	280
Tennessee	158	224	276
Alabama	225	298	313
Mississippi	254	500	550
Arkansas	173	330	409
Louisiana	65	155	166
Oklahoma	14	32	35
Texas	25	46	52
U. S.	6,999	14,222	15,434

Elmer F. Kruse, chairman state AAA, Columbus: Planting date 30 days late. Acreage planted 5 percent over 1943 goal. 60,000 acres over 1942. July 1 condition below normal due to late planting and excessive moisture. Must have late frost to prevent much damage. Most beans growing fast. Current moisture supply very spotted. Sections of state too wet for good growth. Some sections beans not sprouted due to late plowing and lack of moisture. Heavy rains immediately after planting caused poor stands in some heavier soils due to crusting.

Missouri

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, Columbia: Planting date 2 to 3 weeks late. Acreage 20 percent above 1942 plantings. July 1 condition 85 to 90 percent. Moisture supply good. Percentage for hay 20. Beans in southeast which produces 40 to 50 percent grain acreage, generally in fine shape. Northeast, another big producing area, very late in planting and crop very late, but acreage may be increased because of delayed corn planting.

Arkansas

Charles F. Simmons, extension agronomist, Little Rock: Planting date somewhat earlier than normal though plantings still being made, especially in flooded areas. Probably 30 to 40

(Continued on page 7)

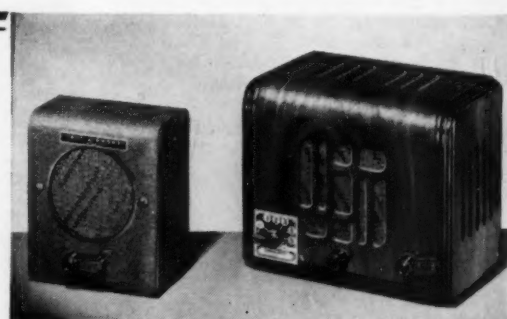
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"HEADQUARTERS" FOR SEED AND GRAIN
TESTING EQUIPMENT
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Crop Report

(Continued from page 6)

percent more acreage for oil than 1942. Goal will be reached though lack of harvesting equipment may result in large acreage being grazed or cut for hay. July 1 condition better than normal. Current moisture supply generally dry, but too wet in some areas. Farmers with whom I have talked very enthusiastic over crop prospects. One problem grassy conditions caused by frequent rains. If July weather conditions favorable this condition overcome on later crop.

Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, for eastern and central: Planting date earlier than normal, with acreage 20 to 25 percent above 1942. Crop farther advanced than normal July 1. Current moisture supply good. Percentage for hay above 1942. Some replanting necessary in flooded Arkansas and White River bottoms. Most replanted beans hay varieties.

Albin Anderson, DeWitt, for east central: Planting date normal. Acreage very close 1943 goal. July 1 condition and maturity above normal. Moisture supply very good. Percentage for hay 5 percent.

C. Roy Adair, Rice Branch Station, Stuttgart, for Grand Prairie region: Planting date 10 days early. Acreage 10 to 15 percent over 1942 acreage. July 1 maturity week early. Current moisture supply ample. Very little for hay.

Tennessee

State AAA Committee, Nashville: Planting date 10 to 15 days late. Acreage above 1942 but may be under 1943 goal determined by farmers. July 1 condition below normal. Current moisture supply varied but generally less than same time last year. 10 percent for hay.

Minnesota

W. J. Green, Lakefield, for southwest: Planting date and July 1 maturity some late. 1943 acreage curtailed at least 50 percent. Where water did not stand on ground beans look very good. Moisture supply plentiful. 10 percent for hay.

Donald Wallace, State AAA, St. Paul: Advance intentions indicate about 370,000 acres

for beans, as compared with goal of 225,000 acres. 1942 acreage harvested 273,000 acres. Some may be used for hay depending on weather conditions.

J. W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central: A big shrink in soybean plantings due to cold late spring and bad experience with 1942 frost. Light seed crop last year with low germination rate. Farmers prefer to plant flax. Impossible to get soybeans planted this spring in May.

Wisconsin

Geo. M. Briggs, extension agronomist, Madison: Acreage below 1942. Soybeans planted in May look splendid in best producing areas, but otherwise rains in late May and early June put crop behind. Late plantings very backward. Dry up to June 26 in south, too wet north and north central. 20 percent for hay.

Michigan

A. A. Johnson, secretary Michigan Crop Improvement Association, East Lansing: Planting date 2½ weeks late. Acreage materially smaller than 1942, short of 1943 goal. Excellent moisture conditions and high temperatures prevailing at planting time tended to hasten development of beans so stage of development advanced over what late planting would indicate. Current moisture ample. Percentage for hay very small. Some unused seed supplies on hand. In some areas local markets hard to find. In such cases considerable beans on hand locally.

Samuel T. Busey, Deerfield, for southeast: Farmers 3 to 4 weeks late on all seedings. Some still planting June 28. Planting about up to 1943 goal, but doubtful if will mature. July 1 maturity very late. To offset excessive May rain, not enough in June. Indications 25 percent for hay.

New York

F. P. Bussell, Cornell University, Ithaca: Planting date 3 to 4 weeks late. Many fields with plants still coming through. Too much current moisture. Probably little for hay, since grass and legume crops heavy.

(Continued on page 9)

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate: 5c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion \$1.00.

POSITION WANTED—A 37-year-old man with a broad background of experience and study is desirous of becoming connected with a reliable soybean processing company, as superintendent. All inquiries promptly answered. Address BB, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

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DETROIT
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PORTLAND, ORE.
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SOYBEANS and People



Frozen soybeans, foreground, and apples, background, cooked and prepared for scoring in laboratory.

SOYS FOR FREEZING

By H. H. PLAGGE and
BELLE LOWE

Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station

Reprinted from *Ice and Refrigeration*

RESearch work at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that aside from being an excellent product, vegetable soybeans rank high as a frozen vegetable.

Vegetable soybeans appear to grow and yield well where the field types are grown. They are nutritious, containing vitamins, proteins and fats, have excellent flavor, texture and an attractive green color. In texture and in color the frozen product resembles the large green seeded types of lima beans, but are richer in flavor.

There are many varieties, varying in adaptability to habitat, in length of season, in size and color of pod and seed, and in the color, quality and texture of the cooked frozen product. Although the green pods are difficult to shell by hand, they are readily shelled with a small hand pea sheller which is now available at reasonable cost.

Procedure

Four varieties of vegetable soybeans were selected from a list of recommended varieties for midwestern states. These were Bansei, Willomi, Hokkaido and Higan, named in the order of maturing dates.

All were planted in rich garden loam on May 10. The maturing dates were definitely three to four days apart, beginning on September 12 and ending September 22. All varieties yielded well and yields compared favorably with good yields of lima beans of the Henderson Bush type.

The method of harvesting, cleaning, shelling and the scalding procedure was similar to that of lima beans, except that after shelling, several thorough rinsings with a slight amount of agitation was required to remove loosely attached seed membranes.

The packing, freezing and storing procedures were the same as described for garden greens. Because soybeans are more difficult to shell by hand than peas, the use of a small mechanical pea sheller is recommended.

The beans were harvested while the pods were still a full green, after they became somewhat rounded and before the seeds became hard. This stage is similar to that

best for green lima beans. The beans were washed and shelled, and after rinsing were scalded in boiling water for two minutes.

Results

The appearance, texture and flavor of the varieties, Bansei, Willomi and Hokkaido were similar.

The beans were an attractive uniform bright green, slightly speckled with the medium tan colored scars of the seeds, after cooking. The average color was better than that for lima beans. The texture was excellent, firm yet very tender.

The flavor was characterized as being rich, full and satisfying, sweet, mild and very desirable.

The latest maturing variety, Higan, had the smallest seed size and less prominent seed scars which accounted for better color. The texture and flavor of Higan was also superior.

However, all four varieties were excellent in flavor, texture and appearance, and to date all who have sampled them attest to their excellent qualities.

VICTORY BREAD

At left bottom is reproduction of a label used on bakery bread made according to the open-recipe developed by the School of Nutrition at Cornell University.

The bread is sponsored by Governor Dewey's New York State Emergency Food Commission in its campaign to place soybean bread, cooked sprouted soybeans and other new foods on people's menus to cushion the inevitable war change from a national diet of meat to one of grain and vegetables.

Governor Dewey himself launched the program with a soybean dinner in the executive mansion. The luncheon featured the open-recipe bread, soybeans in their various forms, and other victory foods.

The commission, which is chair-manned by H. E. Babcock of the Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc.,

has called for the shift from a national diet of meat to one of grain, which is much more cheaply produced in terms of man-hours and farm resources, if the country is not to fall down completely on its food commitments abroad.

"The question of how far we are willing to go is a question for the people of the United States to answer," states the commission. "If we do not go quite a way, however, we shall not feed many people in addition to ourselves.

"The first step in meeting the situation is to increase substantially the production of food crops that can be used directly for human consumption. We should go further in increasing the production of such crops as potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, dry peas, soybeans, peanuts, and vegetables.

"If additional millions are to be fed, it must be largely on wheat, beans, soybeans, corn, and similar crop products."

The commission has issued a pamphlet of recipes using soybean sprouts and other soy foods. This is available through the War Information Service, 80 Centre Street, Albany, N. Y.



H. E. BABCOCK

Open-Recipe BREAD

SLICED 1 LB. 3 OZ.

This loaf of bread is made according to the open-recipe sponsored by the Emergency Food Commission of New York State, and developed by the School of Nutrition at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. — a recipe designed to produce a loaf of bread unusually high in nutritive value. It is composed of Enriched Unbleached Wheat Flour with added Wheat Germ, High Fat Soybean Flour, Dry Skim Milk, Sugar, Yeast, Pure Lard, and sufficient Water to prepare.

THE OPEN RECIPE If you wish to make this same distinctive, highly nutritious bread at home, simply follow any standard directions for making bread and use these ingredients for a 2-loaf batch: — 6 cups sifted enriched unbleached flour with added wheat germ; 1 cake yeast, 3½ tablespoons dry skim milk; 2 cups water; 3½ teaspoons salt; 2½ tablespoons sugar; 9 tablespoons high fat soybean flour; 1½ tablespoons shortening. Two cups fluid milk may be used in place of the dry skim milk and water listed above.

Crop Report

(Continued from page 7)

Nebraska

Kenneth M. Reed, county agent for Gage County: Planting date normal, acreage 20 percent below 1943 goal. Maturity 75 percent normal. Moisture supply good. No beans for hay.

Kansas

E. A. Cleavinger, extension director, Manhattan, for east: Planting date about normal, 1943 goal approximately planted. July 1 condition 95 percent normal, 120 percent 1942. Prospect for high acre yields excellent. 2 percent for hay.

State Crop Report: Soybeans making good growth but considerable acreage remains to be planted as soon as fields become dry enough for tillage.

South Dakota

Alfred A. Johnson, State AAA, Huron: Planting date week or 10 days late. 1943 planted acreage 25,300, goal 30,000. 1942 acreage 10,352. July 1 condition normal. Current moisture supply normal. 3 percent for hay.

Agricultural Statistician, Sioux Falls: Planting date earlier than 1942. July estimate 40,000 acres compared with 19,000 1942. Moisture supply sufficient all areas. 5,000 acres for hay compared 2,000 1942. Based on condition other crops soybeans should be in very good condition.

North Dakota

B. E. Groom, secretary Greater North Dakota Association, Fargo: Some fields planted earlier as past experience showed many fields planted too late. Acreage 50 percent above 1942. Crop more advanced on well drained land. Heavy rain and flooded areas and cool weather retarding factor. Current moisture supply generally too much. One-fourth for hay.

Alabama

H. R. Albrecht, Dept. Agronomy, Auburn: Planting date about normal most sections, but delays necessary in some northern areas due to deficient spring rains. Moisture deficient in most sections, particularly in Tennessee valley area. Ample rain in gulf coast counties. Alabama's 1943 oil bean goal 50,000 acres, apparently reached. Hay plantings about same. Probably 80 percent for hay, compared to 90 percent formerly. Fear lack adequate harvesting equipment, particularly combines, will result in crop not being harvested. Diseases and insects not serious to date. Mexican bean beetle found in number of fields in central, and gradually becoming more common. Insects usually affecting production later in season are velvet bean caterpillar and green stink bug, which cause more damage in southern half. Virus and southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii*) reported rather commonly, but have not reached serious proportions. Southern blight responsible for substantial reductions in few cases.

O. W. Jones, State AAA, Auburn: Planting date normal. Planted acreage for beans 66,700 compared to 50,000 goal. July 1 condition 5 percent above normal. Moisture supply normal.

Rhode Island

R. S. Shaw, Extension Service, Kingston: Planting date 2 weeks late, acreage 20 percent above 1942. Crop just about in ground July 1. Moisture supply subnormal. 100 percent for hay and silage. Extra push given by protein situation to use of soybeans for hay and silage.

Virginia

T. B. Hutcheson, Blacksburg: Acreage planted 208,000, exceeding goal by 70 percent. July 1 condition 110 percent, maturity 97. Current moisture supply excellent except in limited localities. Approximately 20 percent for hay.

West Virginia

J. Ward Wood, State AAA, Morgantown: Planting date 2 weeks late. 1943 acreage for beans 3456.4 acres, double 1942. July 1 maturity 90 percent. Season excellent since germination. Abnormal moisture. Perhaps 60 percent for hay.

Maryland

State AAA, College Park: Planting date 2 weeks late. Acreage 125 percent of 1925. July 1 condition and moisture supply good. 44 percent for hay.

North Carolina

J. A. Rigney, Agronomist, Raleigh: Planting date delayed slightly by cold spring, but conditions good. Estimated acreage 360,000, 100 percent of goal. 1942 acreage 300,000. July 1 maturity slightly retarded. 25 percent for hay. Apparently enough combines available under optimum harvesting conditions. If season unfavorable severe shortage of harvesting equipment.

South Carolina

W. R. Paden, Agronomist, Clemson: Planting date normal. 1943 indications 110 percent of 12,000 acres harvested 1942. July 1 condition normal, current moisture supply ample to excessive. 50 to 70 percent for hay.

— s b d —

Angora rabbits like a diet of oats, barley, wheat and soybean meal, with occasionally broccoli and beet leaves.

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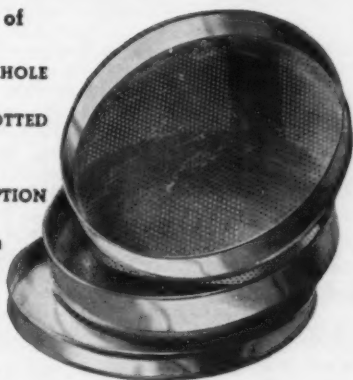
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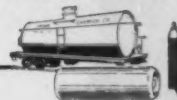
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Canadian Bean Acreage Up

● GUARANTEED \$1.96 PER BUSHEL

Given good weather conditions, Canadian oilseed crops this year will reach record levels, according to a report to the Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Flaxseed will provide the bulk of the crop but increased production of soybeans, sunflowerseed and rapeseed also is expected.

Canadian farmers were requested by their government to expand their production of oilseeds this year — not only to ease the domestic supply situation with respect to

vegetable oils but also to augment supplies of home produced oilcake and meal for use in a greatly expanded livestock feeding program, the Department said. With those ends in view, the 1943 acreage goals were set at 2,500,000 acres for flaxseed, 90,000 acres for soybeans, 75,000 acres for sunflowerseed, and 10,000 acres for rapeseed.

The Canadian government has guaranteed farmers a minimum price of \$1.96 a bushel for best grade soybeans delivered in Toronto.

High yields per acre in soybeans were experienced in some parts of Ontario in 1942, some sections of that province reporting returns of more than 40 bushels to the acre. A complete record of marketings is not available, but the inspection of cars by the Board of Grain Commissioners indicates that a total of approximately 280,000 bushels had been inspected at the end of January 1943. It is estimated that not more than 400,000 to 450,000 bushels are likely to reach commercial channels in the current year.

NEFF & FRY STORAGE BINS *Have Gone to War!*

For the duration, the entire capacity of Neff & Fry is devoted to the erection of bins for war plants, essential elevators, etc. If you can furnish the priority required, we invite you to consider Neff & Fry bins for the saving of time, labor, and space.

Stave or monolithic concrete construction. Wide range of capacities and arrangements. Special conveyor equipment. Thousands of bins in service, many for the storage of soybeans, wheat, and other grains. New 1943 catalog just off the press.



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Neff & Fry Storage Bins

GRITS AND FLAKES

From the Industry

Clayton Smith of Plainview, Ralph Lunan of North Bend, and Fred Windle of Nebraska City might be declared Nebraska's 1942 champion soybean growers from the standpoint of acre yield, reports *The Nebraska Farmer*. This is indicated by a survey just completed covering all parts of Nebraska. It is possible that others have produced higher yields or grown more acres than any of these men, but their records are not available. Each of these men had yields of 35 bushels per acre, which at prevailing prices is equivalent to a corn yield of 60 to 65 bushels. These are not high yields in comparison with the best yields in the principal soybean states. Yet they show that, given a break with the weather and the benefit of experience, Nebraska farmers can look upon soybeans as a worthy crop when price relationships are favorable as they are at present.

In Ford County, Ill., the labor shortage this spring was offset by cooperation within communities in getting the corn and soybean crops in the ground, Farm Adviser Hugh D. Triplett reports.

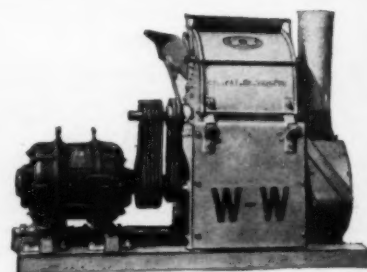
Seed Trade News

Bible of the Seed Industry

Of vital interest to growers, wholesale and retail dealers. Only weekly newspaper for the industry. **Up-to-minute production, merchandising and trade news.** Subscription — \$2.00 per year. Sample copy on request. Service — free and friendly.
109 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Midwest Fats and Oils Club held in Chicago June 30 included: Charles Martin of Sterne & Son Co., president; L. J. Phillips, Armour & Co., vice president; George K. Dahlin, Roesling, Monroe & Co., secretary; and Sam Henry, Lever Bros., treasurer.

Ersatz dog license tags are giving the S.P.C.A. a headache. Managing Director Dr. E. E. Dooling of Syracuse, N. Y., reported that plastic tags apparently contain soybeans, for the canines chew them from their collars, rendering identification sometimes impossible, according to *Chemurgic Digest*.



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Besides its ability to pulverize materials when powder-consistencies are desired, the W-W design gives you these features: A wide, thin stream into the grinder. Cuts horsepower; reduces heat and friction. Prevents clogging of screens. Reduces moisture loss. Staggered hammers prevent clogging of screens or choking — applying not only to pulverizing but to heavy-duty grinding. No need of pre-cutters or crushers.

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Our Grinders have feed openings 18 inches to 36 inches wide, which promote COOL GRINDING over a wide feed opening, permitting W-W Grinders to grind OILY Materials finer than others with LESS Horsepower.

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W-W. Grinder Corp.
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SOYBEAN DIGEST

IN THE MARKETS

● **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Receipts of soybeans inspected in May continued to drop off but the quality was materially better. Inspectors' reports to the Food Distribution Administration show May inspections totaled 5,095 cars of which 5,013 cars classed as Yellow. The May inspections brought the season's total to 60,321 cars compared with 39,156 cars October through May last season.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in May remained relatively low but was materially better than that of the soybeans inspected in April. Forty-six percent graded Sample in May compared with 55 percent in April. Twenty-six percent graded No. 2 or better in May compared with 32 percent October through May and the same percentage for the corresponding months last year. Twenty-nine percent fell in grades 3 and 4 to date this season compared with 63 percent in these grades for the same months last year.

Inspections of soybeans in May included the equivalent of about 63 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 13 cars.

Period 1942-43	Illinois	Indiana	Total Car Lots Iowa	Missouri	Ohio
Oct. 1-15.....	3,752	702	370	75	536
Oct. 16-31.....	6,118	718	1,117	117	1,893
Nov. 1-15.....	1,554	229	596	112	716
Nov. 16-30.....	1,866	245	289	158	406
Dec. 1-15.....	1,060	331	188	319	386
Dec. 16-31.....	813	431	267	674	604
Jan. 1-15.....	684	362	202	274	381
Jan. 16-31.....	484	294	177	438	320
Feb. 1-15.....	1,132	168	219	593	218
Feb. 16-28.....	994	141	227	367	201
Mar. 1-15.....	2,138	182	486	429	245
Mar. 16-31.....	1,505	149	421	525	190
Apr. 1-15.....	1,685	189	296	446	126
Apr. 16-30.....	1,541	214	220	40	260
May 1-15.....	1,704	180	281	44	221
May 16-31.....	1,363	187	275	67	252
June 1-15.....	1,280	188	238	39	423
	29,673	4,910	5,869	4,717	7,378

● **SYNTHETIC RUBBER.** Providing an up-to-date technical "who's who" in the synthetic rubber-production field, the Bureau of Mines has completed a reference publication listing the various types of synthetic rubber, their manufacturers, methods employed, characteristics of the finished products, and other descriptive information which gives a clearer picture of this essential war material.

The report was prepared primarily for the large number of persons directly or indirectly concerned with the production of synthetic rubber who have written the Bureau for pertinent facts regarding this relatively new industry.

The Bureau publication included a bibliography from among the hundreds of articles compiled in recent years regarding various phases of the synthetic rubber field.

The paper includes a discussion of Agripol, synthetic rubber made from soybean oil.

● **SOYBEAN OIL PRODUCTION.** Factory production of crude soybean oil was 131,833,000 lbs. in April, 122,746,000 lbs. in May, the U. S. Department of Commerce reports. Production of refined oil for the same months was 105,341,000 lbs. and 100,182,000 lbs. respectively.

Consumption of crude soybean oil was 116,466,000 lbs. in April, 110,823,000 lbs. in May. Consumption of refined oil for the same months was 89,614,000 lbs. and 80,903,000 lbs. respectively.

Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil totaled 126,332,000 lbs. April 30, 129,161,000 lbs. May 31. Stocks of refined oil for the same dates totaled 84,221,000 lbs. and 96,092,000 lbs. respectively.

● **DRYING INDUSTRIES.** Consumption of soybean oil by the drying industries in 1942 was 48 percent smaller than in 1941, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This oil is largely used in blends with faster-drying oils. Effective January 1, 1943, the use of soybean oil in paints and varnishes, linoleum, oilcloth, coated fabrics, and printing inks for civilian use was prohibited by the War Production Board.



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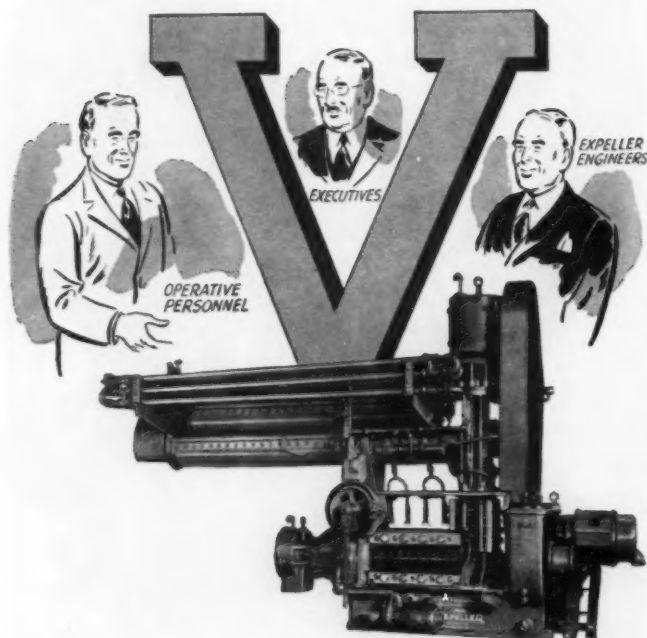
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● **SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS.** As of July 1. Reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

State	Production 1942 crop	Percent of 1942 production	Quantity
	Thous. bu.	Percent	Thous. bu.
Ohio	28,818	7.5	2,161
Indiana	29,757	7.5	2,232
Illinois	73,794	4.5	3,321
Michigan	3,740	12.0	449
Minnesota	3,549	12.0	426
Iowa	39,312	8.0	3,145
Missouri	7,500	8.5	638
North Carolina	3,900	10.0	390
Mississippi	2,842	5.0	142
Arkansas	3,585	4.0	143
10 prin. States	196,798	6.6	13,047
Other States	12,761	7.1	905
U. S.	209,559	6.7	13,952

● **SOYBEAN OIL IN MARGARINE.** Soybean products going to margarine production totaled 42,092,698 lbs. in March and April, reports the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. This compares with 40,720,348 lbs. of cottonseed products for the same period. However, in February, use of cottonseed products totaled 26,141,701 lbs. as compared with 20,856,517 for soy.

Production of margarine in March and April totaled 113,165,526 lbs.

● **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** By members of Institute of Shortening Mfgs., Inc.

Week ending June 5, lbs.	8,404,891
Week ending June 12	8,406,607
Week ending June 19	9,164,924
Week ending June 26	8,546,200
Week ending July 3	9,450,821

● **OILFEED SITUATION.** Crushers are catching up on back orders but no offerings as yet have appeared in the open market. Production of soybean meal is at capacity, and soybean supplies are expected to suffice until the new crop, reports FDA. Feed manufacturers and mixers are being supplied on a pro-rated basis as the output is far below trade requirements. Soybean meal still quoted \$40.40 Chicago.

● **COMMERCIAL STOCKS.** FDA reports list stocks of soybeans in commercial storage June 15, 2,913,504 bu.; June 22, 2,746,773 bu.; June 29, 2,847,768 bu.; July 7, 2,863,919 bu.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

● **SOYBEAN OIL FOR GLYCERINE.** Several million pounds of crude soybean oil, use of which has been restricted to edible products for several months, will go into the production of glycerine during July and August, the War Food Administration reports.

The WFA is making the oil available to fat splitters and soap manufacturers to relieve a short supply of tallow and grease.

The oil may be obtained during July and August in tank car quantities, but must be used in accordance with the provisions of Food Distribution Order No. 33, which establishes the standards of glycerine recovery.

Fat splitters and soap manufacturers desiring the oil should write or wire to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C., by July 10, stating their requirements and the point to which it should be shipped. Shipments authorized by FDA will be from suppliers nearest the requested destination.

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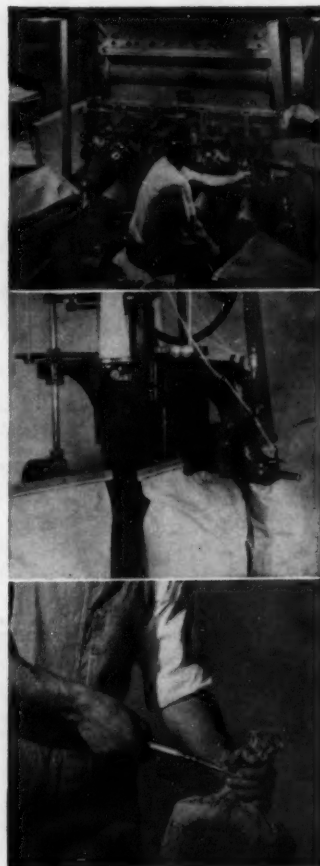


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